



## "Remembrance of Things Past"

The unincorporated area of North King County which is now called Shoreline was once forested with deep woods where cougars, deer, and bear were in abundance. The small streams and lakes were alive with trout; the salt-water beaches were full of clams...and fishing for salmon, sole, flounder, and rock cod was wonderful. A paradise for hunting and fishing for the native Americans who visited the area as well as the early settlers.

The homesteaders came following the opening of the West and the settlement of Seattle in the 1850's. Loggers and mill owners set up camps along the waterways; farmers cleared the fields and built modest homes. The coming of the railroad along the shore of Puget Sound brought in more workers and their families. Other transportation systems...the 'Mosquito Fleet' of steamboats, the Interurban, and finally, the automobile and better roads...led to the development of small communities...Richmond Beach, Lake Forest Park, Richmond Highlands, North City, Echo Lake, Ronald. Homes, schools, churches, and businesses were built.

This driving map is an attempt to point out what remains of those early settlements from the first three decades of this century...the people, places and buildings which are a part of our heritage. As freeways and shopping centers, new homes and apartments are built, the landmarks are rapidly vanishing.

This brochure is presented by:

### The Shoreline Historical Museum

18501 Linden Avenue North  
Shoreline, WA 98133  
(206) 542-7111

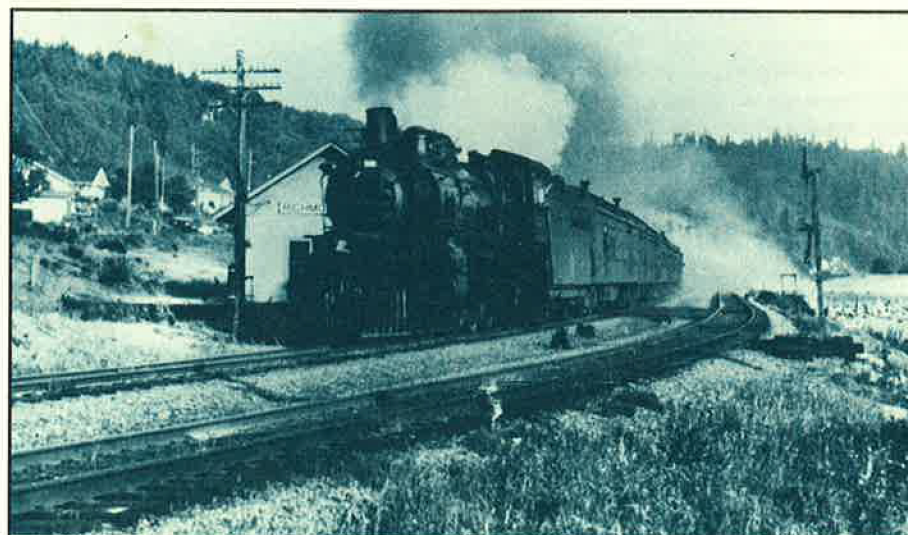


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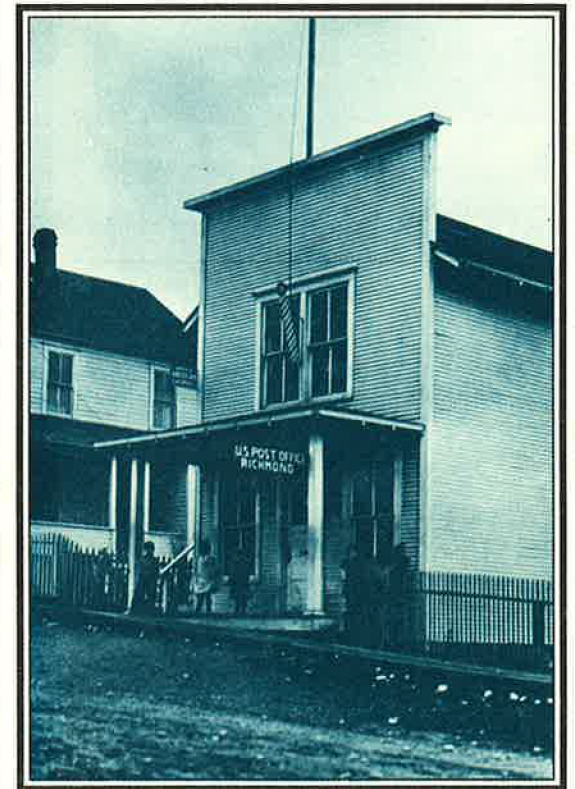
#### PHOTOGRAPHS

Introduction: The Ronald School, now part of the Shorewood  
High School Campus  
Below: The Great Northern Railroad  
Front cover: Top left: Early Home  
Middle left: Family Gathering with the  
St. John and Dean families.  
Top right: Richmond Beach Storefronts  
Bottom: Early Sheridan Beach



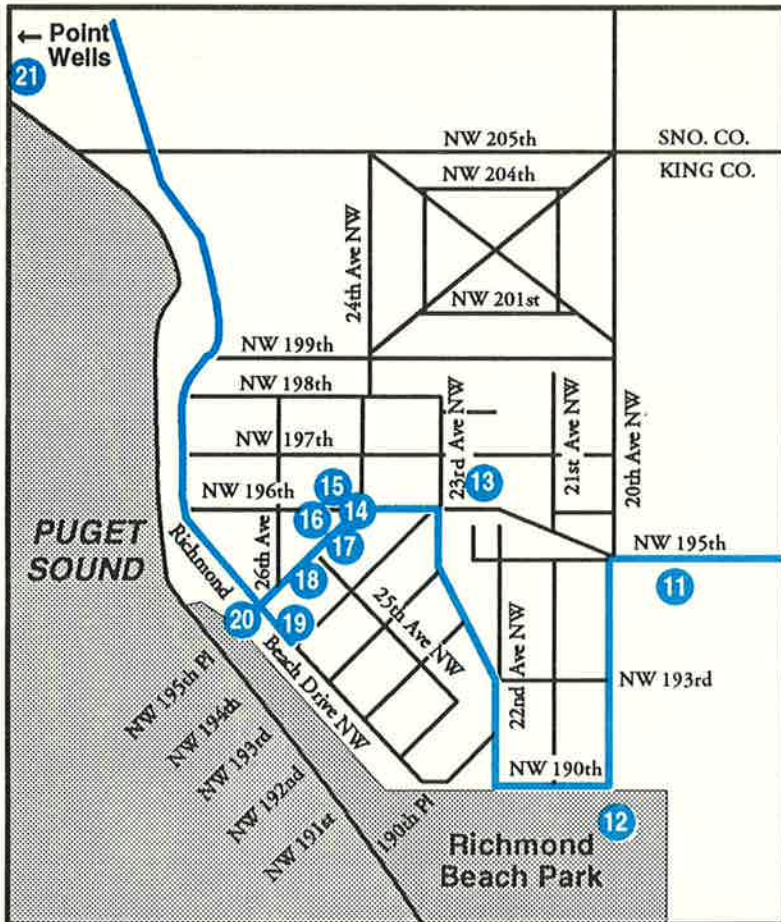
# Shoreline Historic Sites Tour

*A Tour of Historical and Architectural  
Sites in the Shoreline Community.*

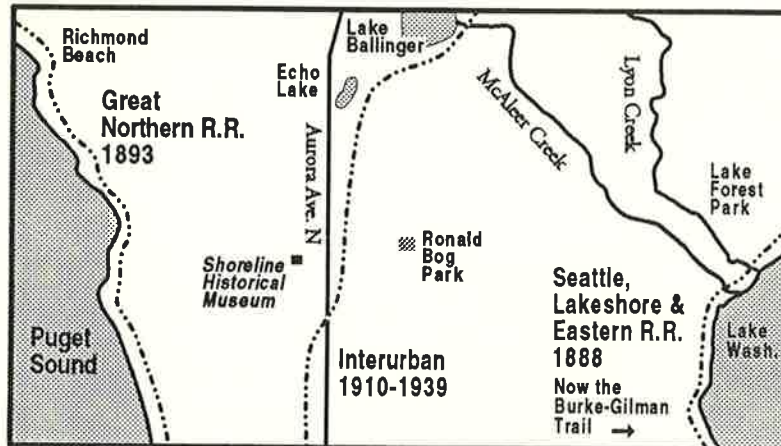




## *Richmond Beach*



## Historic Transportation Routes



# HISTORIC SITES MAP OF SHORELINE



- 1 RONALD SCHOOL (SHORELINE HISTORICAL MUSEUM)** 749 N 175th. Judge James T. Ronald, former Seattle mayor and Superior Court Judge, donated part of his country orchard to the local community where a one-room school opened in 1906. A brick structure was built in 1912 and was added on to in 1926, completing the structure as it stands today. It was in continuous operation as an 8-grade school until 1944. The Shoreline Historical Museum was established here in 1975-76 and the building was designated a Community Landmark in 1988.

- 2 FIRLAND TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM (CRISTA MINISTRIES)**  
1903 Fremont Ave. N. Thirty-four acres of wilderness land were donated in 1910 by Seattle philanthropist, Horace C. Henry, to build a facility to treat people with tuberculosis, then a dread disease. He also contributed \$25,000 to build an Administration Building in memory of his son who had died of TB. The building was completed in 1914 in Tudor Revival style. This building and several others remain intact today. In 1947, the patients were moved to the Naval Hospital on 15th Ave. NE in Seattle, and the property was purchased by King's

Garden. It is in use today as an educational center and care facility for senior citizens. (You may park and tour the grounds on foot.)



- 3** **EARLY WATER TOWER**, 3rd NW and NW 195th St. Early settlers dug their own wells and built pumphouse towers before piped water service was provided. The well for this water tower was dug by the Robinson family in 1910. Later in the 30's, cedar water mains were placed along roadsides bringing water to residents. Another water tower can be seen at 2433 NW 198th.

- 4 PATTERSON HOUSE, 603 NW 195th.** Just west of Einstein Middle School is a Dutch colonial house built in 1922 by a sea captain, H.W. Patterson. It is reminiscent of New England style houses familiar to the early residents of Shoreline.

- 5 8TH AVENUE NORTHWEST,** originally a dusty, dirt road, was bordered by many farms and orchards. The Parry family



- raised strawberries so big "that three or four would fill a box" and won prizes at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle in 1909.

- 6 FARMHOUSE, 19141 8th Ave. NW.**  
This large farm house was built in 1929. The acreage had apple, peach, and plum trees and a 80-foot well and pumphouse.

- 7 RICHMOND NURSERY SITE,**  
Richmond Beach Road and 8th NW. J.W.  
Adams started a nursery here in 1903 and sold  
fruit trees and berry bushes to local farmers.  
A nursery remained here until the mid-sixties.

con't on back



**8** **INNIS ARDEN**, entrance at 8th NW and Richmond Beach Road. This residential community was developed in the 1940's on property purchased by W.E. Boeing from the Puget Mill Co. (Pope and Talbot). It was named after Mrs. Boeing's girlhood home in Connecticut and contains approximately 500 homes, most with lovely views of Puget Sound and the Olympic mountains.

**9** **RICHMOND BEACH LUTHERAN CHURCH**, 18354 8th NW, was organized in 1903, when three families met for services in a home. The first church was constructed in 1905 at 15th NW and Richmond Beach Road on land donated by Mikel Lund. With increasing membership, a new church was built and dedicated at this site in 1949.

**10** **RICHMOND BEACH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**, 1512 NW 195th, was organized in the summer of 1890 when fifty people met under a bower of fir branches near the beach. In 1891, they met in the one-room schoolhouse which had just been built. In 1907, a church building was erected at 197th and 23rd NW. This church burned in 1923 and again the congregation used the school building until a new church was completed. In 1960, a new church and education wing was built at this location.

**11** **TELEPHONE BUILDING**, 1845 Richmond Beach Road. Telephone service first came to the pioneer community of Richmond Beach in 1907. This building was purchased in 1912 from Frank Roberts. Richmond Beach Telephone was consolidated with Western Telephone (later General Telephone) in the 1940's.

**12** **KING COUNTY RICHMOND BEACH PARK**, NW 190th and 20th NW, opened in 1963. The Richmond Beach Sand and Gravel Company in the early 1900's barged out large amounts of the sandy hillside to be used for road building. In the 20's and 30's, in the water close to the beach, a Seattle salvage company burned the hulls of old wooden ships from World War I for scrap metal. It was a spectacular sight for the crowds who came to watch.



**13** **RICHMOND BEACH SCHOOL SITE (RICHMOND BEACH CENTER)**, NW 196th and 23rd NW. In the late 1880's, settlers began arriving in Richmond Beach in numbers large enough to require a school for their children.

**16** **RICHMOND BEACH LIBRARY**, 2402 NW 195th Place. This building was opened in 1912 after the Richmond Beach Library Association, formed in 1899, raised money for its construction. It is the fourth oldest library in the state and the second oldest in King County. Note the HISTORIC MARKER mounted next to the entrance which honors the first pioneers to settle in Richmond Beach.

**17** **CRAWFORD STORE**, 2411 NW 195th Place. The Crawford Store building was constructed by John Holloway in 1922. The Holloway family opened a hotel and store in the 1890's when more settlers and railroad workers were arriving in the area. He constructed several commercial buildings and offered them for sale. One was this store building purchased by Langford Crawford in 1922. The store featured general merchandise and had an apartment above for the owner and his family. Stuart Godfrey purchased the store in the 1960's and opened a fix-it shop which he operated until 1974. In 1985, the old general store was designated a King County Landmark.

**18** **UMBRITE DRUGSTORE**, 2531 NW 195th Place. This building was constructed by Mr. John Umbrite in 1898. In it he established one of the area's earliest businesses, the Umbrite Drug Store. At the time of its construction, it was located between the post office and the hardware store in the heart of the business district. In addition to its use as a drug store, the building also housed a Notary Public, a real estate office, and a soda fountain. The drug store closed in the early 1930's and the building was remodeled into a residence.

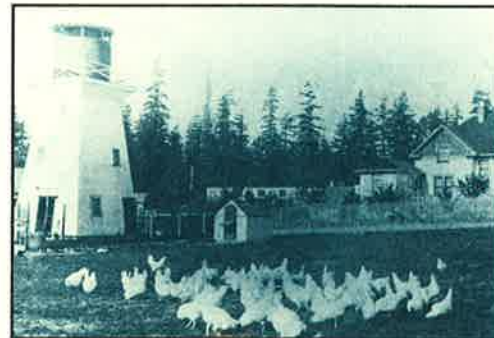
**19** **HOWELL BUILDING**, 19408 Richmond Beach Drive. This two-story building opposite the railroad tracks is in the oldest section of the Beach. It was built in 1888, one year prior to the founding and naming of the community. The building was used to house railroad workers who laid the tracks several years before actual railroad service began. During the 1920's, it was used as a trunk factory. In 1938, the building was remodeled and divided into apartments.

**20** **GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT SITE**. At the west end of NW 195th St. is a Metro Sewer Plant which was the site of the train depot, which was built in 1908 and demolished in 1958. Private homes now line this area of the beach. In the early years, Native American families often camped along the beach on their way to pick hops in the White River Valley around Auburn and Kent.



of land were acquired from the Bertha Boeing estate. Buildings were designed by Arden Steinhart, senior member of the firm of Steinhart, Theriault and Anderson Architects. Dr. Ray Howard was the founding president.

**27** **FISH FARMHOUSE**, 15907 Greenwood Ave. N. This pioneer house remains from the ten-acre QUEEN CITY POULTRY RANCH, established by the Fish family in 1906. Lumber to build the chicken houses was hauled from Richmond Beach and tons of feed were transported along a small streetcar line which ran on 145th street from the Seattle-Everett Interurban line to The Highlands. Their birds set egg-laying records and won blue ribbons.



**28** **THE STONE CASTLE**, at 15508 Greenwood Ave. N, with its slightly eccentric architecture in the style of a medieval castle, was built as a residence in 1908. According to rumors, the house was used as a saloon during the early days of Prohibition.

**29** **SEATTLE GOLF CLUB (Private)**, 210 NW 145th. The Swiss chalet-style clubhouse was designed in 1908 by the prominent Northwest architect, Kirtland Cutter. All the materials required for construction were transported on scows to a landing on the Sound below the GN railroad tracks and then elevated 550 feet by overhead tram and steam donkey engine to the clubhouse site. The golf course was designed by John Ball, a Scottish golf course architect. President William Taft visited the club in 1909, had lunch and played nine holes of golf.

**30** **THE HIGHLANDS** (Private gate entrance on NW 145th). After completion of the Seattle Golf Course, the remainder of the 380 acre tract of land above the Sound was sold as residential lots. The Olmsted brothers of Boston, landscape architects who designed many Seattle parks, were retained to lay out the roads and plat the residential tracts. The first home built in The Highlands was that of Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Tidmarsh in 1910. Since then close to 100 homes, most designed by outstanding architects such as Carl Gould, have been built for many of prominent Seattle citizens.

**31** **THE FLORENCE HENRY MEMORIAL CHAPEL**. In 1911, on Boundary Lane in The Highlands, a simple Scottish country chapel, designed by W. Marbury Somervell, was erected by Henry C. Henry in memory

and for a number of years, the merchants sponsored "Sourdough Days" with a parade and festivities.

**39** **LAGO VISTA**, N 192nd and 15th NE was a subdivision which opened in 1927. P. Kennard White, the sale promotion group of Crawford and Conover Realtors, advertised home lots. The view of Lake Washington from the hillside lots attracted settlers.



**40** **LAGO VISTA CLUBHOUSE**, N 198th and 14th NE, was built in 1929. It was the scene of many community meetings, card parties, and Saturday night dances during the Depression years of the 1930's. The Lago Vista Improvement Club disbanded in 1975. LAGO VISTA SPRING served the North City area before the water pipes were laid by the W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) crews in the late 30's.

**41** **BALLINGER WAY NE (STATE ROUTE #104)**. Lake Ballinger in Snohomish County was originally called McAleer Lake, and is the source of McAleer Creek which was important to the early loggers and settlers. It was renamed Ballinger after an early day Mayor of Seattle, Richard A. Ballinger, who bought several hundred acres of land including the lake. BALLINGER WAY was originally a narrow two-lane dirt road, crossing marshy land based over an earlier logging skid road. It was paved from 35th NE to Highway 99 in 1936-38.

**42** **McARTHUR'S GROCERY**, 35th NE and Ballinger Way, was built in 1918. The original wooden building burned in 1930 and was replaced by a two-story concrete block building which stands today.

**43** **LAKE FOREST PARK SCHOOL**, 18500 37th NE. With only three students, a school was first started in 1912 in a little real estate office of the North Seattle Improvement Co. near the entrance to LFP. A new, two-room school was built on the present site in 1914, a larger structure in 1922 with additions made in 1958. The original structure was demolished in 1969 leaving the newer additions as they look today.



generations of Park residents have enjoyed swimming at the beach.

**48** **BURKE-GILMAN TRAIL**. This hiking and biking trail follows the route of the old SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE AND EASTERN RAILROAD which was started in 1885 by a group of Seattle investors, led by Thomas Burke and Daniel Gilman, to try to link Seattle with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Sumas. The train ran infrequently, but did make possible the delivery of heavy mercantile goods for the STETSON GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE AND ICE CREAM PARLOR, run by Loring F. Stetson from 1918-1922 at a location near the tracks.

**49** **BOTHELL WAY NE (SR. #522)** has been known by various names...Lake Forest Park Boulevard, Pacific Highway, Victory Way. It was originally a Telegraph Road built through the forest with the telegraph line strung from small insulators attached to the trees. David C. Bothell used this trail to reach the timber land he purchased from George Brackett at the north end of the Lake. The trail was upgraded to a two-lane hard surface road in 1908 and called the Gehr Erickson road after the Bothell grocer who sponsored "Good Road" laws in the state legislature. In 1913, it was paved with bricks from Lake Forest Park to Bothell, and then, in 1922, became the State Road #522.



**50** **SHERIDAN BEACH AND SHERIDAN HEIGHTS**. Puget Mill Company platted these sites in the late 1920's, just before the Great Depression hit. By the late 30's and 40's, more homes were built.

**51** **ACACIA CEMETERY**, 14951 Bothell Way NE was established in 1926 as a Masonic cemetery, but within six to eight months of opening, it became open to the public. The cemetery covers 63.5 acres of land and there are 260 species of plants on the grounds, including 38 Sequoia trees and two California Redwoods. The planting of these trees was a challenge undertaken by the cemetery gardener and the University of Washington Arboretum gardener.

**52** **FIRCREST**, 15230 15th NE. On the site of the old U.S. Naval Hospital which closed in 1947, are state offices and an institution for the developmentally disabled.

**53** **HAMLIN KING COUNTY PARK**, 16006 15th NE. This acreage was named after

able to "live in the country and work in the city" as advertised by realtors of the time.



**60** **BESSIE B's RESTAURANT (MONARCH APPLIANCE STORE)**, 18400 Aurora Ave. N was a familiar place for motorists and a community gathering spot for early residents. It was built in 1929 of logs from a Richmond Beach cabin. Mrs. Bessie Haines, one of the first businesswomen of our community, served hundreds of customers her famous Chicken Dinners for 50 cents and slices of homemade pie for 10 cents! It closed in 1956.



**61** **RONALD METHODIST CHURCH**, 17839 Aurora Ave. N, was formed in 1906 and a first church was built at 175th and Linden (where Ronald Sewer District office is). In 1925, a new brick church was erected and dedicated here on Aurora. An education wing and new sanctuary were added in the 50's and 60's.

**62** **PARKERS**, 17001 Aurora Ave. N, originally known as Dick Parker's Ballroom, was built in 1929 as a roadhouse and has been expanded over the years. It was called the Aquarius Tavern in 1970, and remodeled in the 80's into a posh, contemporary restaurant and performance center for local and nationally known music groups.





their children. In 1891, a one-room school was built on this site. Sixteen year-old Susie Cook walked with her father from Seattle to apply for the teaching position. In 1909, a two-story white frame building with four large columns and portico was erected and in 1913 the first high school class was graduated. Fire destroyed the wooden building in 1923; a brick school building opened in 1924 with grades 1-12. Until 1944, it served as the only high school in this area. The school was demolished in 1980.



**14 MARKET STREET, NW 195th Place.** This was the main street of a bustling village on the shores of Puget Sound in the early 1900's. The first land grant, a parcel of 98 acres, was given in 1872 to a George Fisher. The property changed hands several times; in 1890, Mr. and Mrs. C.W. Smith filed for record at King County Courthouse a plat of 63 acres under the name of Richmond, in memory of a lovely town in England. The "Beach" was added in 1910. The completion of the Great Northern Railroad in 1893 caused a boom and the village thrived, with stores, several hotels, a dance hall, a sawmill, trunk factory, and a cooperage. A shipbuilding yard and sand and gravel pit also provided employment. Just a few of the original buildings of this pioneer village survive today. Take a look at them:



**15 KENNEDY STORE AND HOTEL, 19601 24th Ave. NW.** John A. Kennedy was born in Canada and came to Seattle in 1889 where he worked for the Stimson Mills. He later came to Richmond Beach and ran his own mill for several years. Tiring of the mill business, he bought a general merchandise store and also started a butcher shop. Around 1912, he bought the hotel building and moved the store there. A hotel and a dining room were operated for boarders by Mrs. Kennedy. The building is now an apartment house, and once housed Love's Pharmacy.



**21 POINT WELLS (STANDARD OIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER), 20500 Richmond Beach Drive.** In 1841, a United States Exploring Expedition led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, named this point of land jutting out into Puget Sound. It was called the Potts Ranch until 1911 when Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company built storage tanks. In 1912, Standard Oil Company of California purchased the sandy point and built a distribution center which provided many jobs for the early settlers of Richmond Beach and Edmonds. The beach area here also had a dock to sell cordwood to the Mosquito Fleet steamboats and a cooperage to build barrels for the oil distributors. Small cottages to house the staff were built on the hillside overlooking the point. In 1909, on the beach, the Puget Sound Shipbuilding Company built the steam fireboat, Duwamish, now a National Historic Landmark Register Vessel, for the city of Seattle.

**22 WATKINS' SHINGLE MILL, Dayton Avenue and Richmond Beach Road.** In the early 1900's, there were numerous shingle mills located between Lake Washington and the shores of Puget Sound as the heavily forested area was being cleared for farms and homes. Water came from the swamp, and when it was dry in the summer, John Watkins hauled water from Carlsen Spring.

**23 RAY SMITH HOME, 541 NW 175th,** was part of a seven-acre farmstead established in 1903. Early settlers tell stories of cougars, bears and wildcats that were plentiful in HAPPY VALLEY. In 1929, the home was used by Philip Schwehm, the manager of a pheasant farm owned by W.E. Boeing. HIDDEN LAKE, formed by blocking a stream which emptied into Puget Sound, was the site of a public angling pool maintained by Mr. Boeing.

**24 CARLSEN SPRING HISTORICAL MARKER, 17208 Greenwood Place.** An HISTORIC MARKER tells the story of CARLSEN SPRING and the MAPLE TREE. This spot, with a watering trough, fed by the Spring, was well-known by travelers in the horse and wagon days. The Maple Tree was planted by James Taylor in 1904.

**25 HERZL CEMETERY, N 167th and Dayton Ave. N.** This eight-acre site was purchased in 1909 by Harry J. Cohn as a gift to his synagogue. There is a concrete, domed chapel bearing the name of Fani Rosenbaum whose headstone is the oldest in the cemetery (1852-1910). The original iron fence still partially surrounds the site.

**26 SHORELINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, 16101 Greenwood Ave. N,** opened to students in 1963. Forty acres

was created by Horace C. Henry in memory of his only daughter, Florence Aurelia Henry, who died from appendicitis at the age of 18.

**32 SITE OF THE FOY INTERURBAN STATION, N 145th and Linden Ave. N.** Here can be seen the right-of-way of the Seattle-Everett Electric Interurban line which was constructed through this area in 1906-07. It was completed to Everett in 1910 and remained in service until 1939. Other Shoreline stops were at Pershing, Maywood, Ronald, Richmond Highlands, Echo Lake, and Lake Ballinger.

**33 AURORA AVENUE NORTH (NORTH TRUNK HIGHWAY)** was built in 1912 from N 85th St. to the Snohomish County line. It was paved and improved in the 1930's and it is without major curves from Green Lake north to the County line. The highway was given the name Aurora by a Dr. Kilbourne, Seattle dentist, after his home town in Illinois.

**34 PERSHING BRIDGE SITE, 155th and Aurora Ave. N.** A bulkhead of the Interurban Bridge which crossed the North Trunk Highway can be seen at the southwest corner of the intersection.

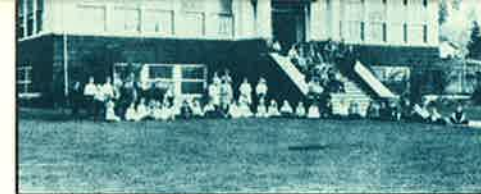


**35 RONALD PLACE, N 174th to 176th** just east of Aurora Ave. N. This portion of roadway remains paved in vitrified brick which covered all of the North Trunk Road until it was repaved in the 30's. The RONALD INTERURBAN stop was also at this location.

**36 RONALD BOG PARK, N 175th and Meridian Ave. N.** This geological site formed when Ice Age glaciers receded from Puget Sound. It is considered part of the Thornton Creek Watershed whose waters flow into Lake Washington at Matthews Beach. It was originally a marshy bog where tiny wild cranberries grew. The pond was created when peat was removed to sell as plant soil. King County purchased the property and developed it as a park in 1974. The metal sculpture (called "The Kiss") was added a few years later.

**37 I-5 FREEWAY** was completed in 1964 through Shoreline.

**38 NORTH CITY, 15th NE and N 175th NE.** Businesses developed along 15th NE in the 30's and 40's. A Community Club was formed in 1947,



**44 LAKE FOREST PARK.** At the junction of Ballinger Road and Bothell Way near the mouth of Lyon Creek, was the original entrance to LAKE FOREST PARK, marked by a large LOG ARCH. (A replica of the arch can be seen at 19201 Ballinger Way.) Known in the early 1900's as Fish's Landing and the site of a lumber camp, the lovely residential area now known as Lake Forest Park was selected for development in 1912 by the North Seattle Improvement Company headed by Ole Hansen and A.H. Reid. They planned the original development with large individual plots of an acre or more, with winding roads and an impressive entrance. Much of Lake Forest Park retains its original wooded, secluded character. Many of the original houses remain.

**45 THE LAKE FOREST PARK TOWNE CENTRE, 17171 Bothell Way NE,** opened in 1964. It is on the site of a marsh (mouth of the McAleer and Lyon Creeks), probably used as an encampment by Lake Washington Indian groups in the late 1800's. Lake Forest Park was incorporated in 1961 and has City Hall at this site.

**46 THE WURDEMANN MANSION, 17602 Bothell Way NE.** Built in 1914 on a four and a half-acre plot by Dr. Henry Wurdemann, a Seattle eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, this Georgian-style mansion was the most grand of the "first-eight" showcase houses built in the Park. Its interesting history can be found in several books written by LFP historian, Barbara Drake Bender, available at the Shoreline Historical Museum. The Mansion has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



**47 CIVIC CLUBHOUSE, 17301 Beach Drive NE.** This was built at the community beach in 1934, with funds raised by the Women's Improvement Club and labor donated by W.P.A. and the community. In 1964, the first clubhouse burned, but another was built to replace it. Several

the three brothers, Howard F., Philo D. and William G. Hamlin, who were the original owners of some 1300 acres of North Seattle property. The Shoreline School District offices were opened here in 1952, closing in 1965.

**54 SHORELINE CENTER, 18560 1st NE.** The first high school building erected in Shoreline opened here in 1955. It closed in 1988 and the facility is now used as Administration offices for the Shoreline School District. The Chamber of Commerce and Shoreline Senior Center are also located here. A swimming pool, playfields, a stadium, and tennis courts serve the area.

**55 ECHO LAKE COUNTY PARK, N 200th and Ashworth Ave. N.** Here at the north end of the Lake was Mowatt's Saw Mill in about 1908 (It burned in 1912). The Interurban right-of-way passed by east of the lake. From 1916-1966, there was a bathing beach at the southwest end of the lake run by Florence Erickson.



**56 AURORA VILLAGE MALL, at N 200th and Aurora Ave. N,** opened in 1963 with two major anchor stores, Frederick & Nelson and Nordstrom.

**57 FIRLANDS WAY NORTH.** This was originally a red brick road, part of the North Trunk Highway, which came through in 1912. Several homes built in the early 1920's can be seen along this pleasant roadway. A large rhododendron nursery was located just north of the Park and Ride lot. The road was paved in the 60's.

**58 RICHMOND MASONIC TEMPLE, N 185th and Linden Ave. N.** This building was erected in 1922. Many pioneers were members of that fraternal organization, and the hall has been the scene of social events for the community. It is the only frame structure of its size dating from the early 1900's which remains in our area.

**59 RICHMOND HIGHLANDS, N 185th and Aurora Ave. N.** This intersection and surrounding area was the site of the first general store, gas station, lumber yard, restaurant, garage, Interurban Station, Fire station, drug store, and barber shop in the early part of the 1900's. With new autos and highways a commute by Interurban, residents were

**63 RICHMOND HIGHLANDS PARK AND COMMUNITY CENTER, 16554 Fremont Ave. N,** was originally built in 1918 next to Ronald School and was used as a cafeteria, gymnasium and auditorium for the school children. It was moved to this site in 1950 by the local Lion's Club. The baseball field behind the building was named Anna Wright Field after an early pioneer who donated the lots.

The historical notes for this map are based on material found in the Archives of the Shoreline Historical Museum. For additional information, the following books of local history are available at the Museum:

**"A Wilde Look Backward... Memories of Shoreline"** by Rose Wilde Dobson, 1991, Conflux Services.

**"Growing Up With Lake Forest Park, Volumes I and II"** by Barbara Drake Bender, 1983 and 1988, Creative Communications, Edmonds, Washington.

**"Shoreline Memories, Volume I and II"** published by the Shoreline Historical Society, 1972 and 1975, based on transcriptions by Ruth Worthley of early pioneers' tapes.

**"Shoreline or Steamers, Stumps and Strawberries"** by LouAnn Bivens, 1987, Frontier Press, Seattle, Washington.

**"To Seattle by Trolley"** by Warren Wing, 1988, Pacific Fast Mail, Edmonds, Washington.

**"The Wurdemann Estate, a Brief History"** by Barbara Drake Bender, 1990, Sequim, Washington.

For additional information about landmark properties in King County, contact:  
King County Landmarks Commission  
1115 Smith Tower  
506 2nd Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104



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1922. The store featured general merchandise and had an apartment above for the owner and his family. Stuart Godfrey purchased the store in the 1960's and opened a fix-it shop which he operated until 1974. In 1985, the old general store was designated a King County Landmark.

**18 UMBRITE DRUGSTORE**, 2531 NW 195th Place. This building was constructed by Mr. John Umbrite in 1898. In it he established one of the area's earliest businesses, the Umbrite Drug Store. At the time of its construction, it was located between the post office and the hardware store in the heart of the business district. In addition to its use as a drug store, the building also housed a Notary Public, a real estate office, and a soda fountain. The drug store closed in the early 1930's and the building was remodeled into a residence.

**19 HOWELL BUILDING**, 19408 Richmond Beach Drive. This two-story building opposite the railroad tracks is in the oldest section of the Beach. It was built in 1888, one year prior to the founding and naming of the community. The building was used to house railroad workers who laid the tracks several years before actual railroad service began. During the 1920's, it was used as a trunk factory. In 1938, the building was remodeled and divided into apartments.

**20 GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD DEPOT SITE**. At the west end of NW 195th St. is a Metro Sewer Plant which was the site of the train depot, which was built in 1908 and demolished in 1958. Private homes now line this area of the beach. In the early years, Native American families often camped along the beach on their way to pick hops in the White River Valley around Auburn and Kent.



**21 POINT WELLS (STANDARD OIL DISTRIBUTION CENTER)**, 20500 Richmond Beach Drive. In 1841, a United States Exploring Expedition led by Lt. Charles Wilkes, named this point of land jutting out into Puget Sound. It was called the Potts Ranch until 1911 when Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company built storage tanks. In 1912, Standard Oil Company of California purchased the sandy point and built a distribution center which provided many jobs for the early settlers of Richmond Beach and Edmonds. The beach area here also had a dock to sell cordwood to the Mosquito Fleet steamboats and a cooerage to build barrels for the oil distributors. Small cottages to house the staff were built on the



**28 THE STONE CASTLE**, at 15508 Greenwood Ave.N, with its slightly eccentric architecture in the style of a medieval castle, was built as a residence in 1908. According to rumors, the house was used as a saloon during the early days of Prohibition.

**29 SEATTLE GOLF CLUB (Private)**, 210 NW 145th. The Swiss chalet-style clubhouse was designed in 1908 by the prominent Northwest architect, Kirtland Cutter. All the materials required for construction were transported on scows to a landing on the Sound below the GN railroad tracks and then elevated 550 feet by overhead tram and steam donkey engine to the clubhouse site. The golf course was designed by John Ball, a Scottish golf course architect. President William Taft visited the club in 1909, had lunch and played nine holes of golf.

**30 THE HIGHLANDS** (Private gate entrance on NW 145th). After completion of the Seattle Golf Course, the remainder of the 380 acre tract of land above the Sound was sold as residential lots. The Olmsted brothers of Boston, landscape architects who designed many Seattle parks, were retained to lay out the roads and plat the residential tracts. The first home built in The Highlands was that of Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Tidmarsh in 1910. Since then close to 100 homes, most designed by outstanding architects such as Carl Gould, have been built for many of prominent Seattle citizens.

**31 THE FLORENCE HENRY MEMORIAL CHAPEL**. In 1911, on Boundary Lane in The Highlands, a simple Scottish country chapel, designed by W. Marbury Somervell, was erected by Horace C. Henry in memory of his only daughter, Florence Aurelia Henry, who died from appendicitis at the age of 18.

**32 SITE OF THE FOY INTERURBAN STATION**, N 145th and Linden Ave. N. Here can be seen the right-of-way of the Seattle-Everett Electric Interurban line which was constructed through this area in 1906-07. It was completed to Everett in 1910 and remained in service until 1939. Other Shoreline stops were at Pershing, Maywood, Ronald, Richmond Highlands, Echo Lake, and Lake Ballinger.

**33 AURORA AVENUE NORTH (NORTH TRUNK HIGHWAY)** was built in 1912 from N 85th St. to the Snohomish County line. It was paved and improved in the 1930's and it is without major curves from Green Lake north to the County line. The highway was given the name Aurora by a Dr. Kilbourne, Seattle dentist, after his

**40 LAGO VISTA CLUBHOUSE**, N 198th and 14th NE, was built in 1929. It was the scene of many community meetings, card parties, and Saturday night dances during the Depression years of the 1930's. The Lago Vista Improvement Club disbanded in 1975. LAGO VISTA SPRING served the North City area before the water pipes were laid by the W.P.A.(Works Progress Administration) crews in the late 30's.

**41 BALLINGER WAY NE (STATE ROUTE #104)**. Lake Ballinger in Snohomish County was originally called McAleer Lake, and is the source of McAleer Creek which was important to the early loggers and settlers. It was renamed Ballinger after an early day Mayor of Seattle, Richard A. Ballinger, who bought several hundred acres of land including the lake. BALLINGER WAY was originally a narrow two-lane dirt road, crossing marshy land based over an earlier logging skid road. It was paved from 35th NE to Highway 99 in 1936-38.

**42 McARTHUR'S GROCERY**, 35th NE and Ballinger Way, was built in 1918. The original wooden building burned in 1930 and was replaced by a two-story concrete block building which stands today.

**43 LAKE FOREST PARK SCHOOL**, 18500 37th NE. With only three students, a school was first started in 1912 in a little real estate office of the North Seattle Improvement Co. near the entrance to LFP. A new, two-room school was built on the present site in 1914, a larger structure in 1922 with additions made in 1958. The original structure was demolished in 1969 leaving the newer additions as they look today.



**44 LAKE FOREST PARK**. At the junction of Ballinger Road and Bothell Way near the mouth of Lyon Creek, was the original entrance to LAKE FOREST PARK, marked by a large LOG ARCH. (A replica of the arch can be seen at 19201 Ballinger Way.) Known in the early 1900's as Fish's Landing and the site of a lumber camp, the lovely residential area now known as Lake Forest Park was selected for development in 1912 by the North Seattle Improvement Company headed by Ole Hansen and A.H. Reid. They planned the original development with large individual plots of an acre or more, with winding roads and an impressive

it was originally a Telegraph Road built through the forest with the telegraph line strung from small insulators attached to the trees. David C. Bothell used this trail to reach the timber land he purchased from George Brackett at the north end of the Lake. The trail was upgraded to a two-lane hard surface road in 1908 and called the Gehr Erickson road after the Bothell grocer who sponsored "Good Road" laws in the state legislature. In 1913, it was paved with bricks from Lake Forest Park to Bothell, and then, in 1922, became the State Road #522.



**50 SHERIDAN BEACH AND SHERIDAN HEIGHTS**. Puget Mill Company platted these sites in the late 1920's, just before the Great Depression hit. By the late 30's and 40's, more homes were built.

**51 ACACIA CEMETERY**, 14951 Bothell Way NE was established in 1926 as a Masonic cemetery, but within six to eight months of opening, it became open to the public. The cemetery covers 63.5 acres of land and there are 260 species of plants on the grounds, including 38 Sequoia trees and two California Redwoods. The planting of these trees was a challenge undertaken by the cemetery gardener and the University of Washington Arboretum gardener.

**52 FIRCREST**, 15230 15th NE. On the site of the old U.S. Naval Hospital which closed in 1947, are state offices and an institution for the developmentally disabled.

**53 HAMLIN KING COUNTY PARK**, 16006 15th NE. This acreage was named after the three brothers, Howard F., Philo D. and William G. Hamlin, who were the original owners of some 1300 acres of North Seattle property. The Shoreline School District offices were opened here in 1952, closing in 1965.

**54 SHORELINE CENTER**, 18560 1st NE. The first high school building erected in Shoreline opened here in 1955. It closed in 1988 and the facility is now used as Administration offices for the Shoreline School District. The Chamber of Commerce and Shoreline Senior Center are also located here. A swimming pool, playfields, a stadium, and tennis courts serve the area.

**55 ECHO LAKE COUNTY PARK**, N 200th and Ashworth Ave. N. Here at the north end of the Lake was Mowatt's Saw Mill in about 1908 (It burned in 1912). The Interurban right-of-way passed by east of the lake. From 1916-1966, there was a bathing beach at the southwest end of the lake run

Beach cabin. Mrs. Bessie Haines, one of the first businesswomen of our community, served hundreds of customers her famous Chicken Dinners for 50 cents and slices of homemade pie for 10 cents! It closed in 1956.



**61 RONALD METHODIST CHURCH**, 17839 Aurora Ave. N, was formed in 1906 and a first church was built at 175th and Linden (where Ronald Sewer District office is). In 1925, a new brick church was erected and dedicated here on Aurora. An education wing and new sanctuary were added in the 50's and 60's.

**62 PARKERS**, 17001 Aurora Ave. N, originally known as Dick Parker's Ballroom, was built in 1929 as a roadhouse and has been expanded over the years. It was called the Aquarius Tavern in 1970, and remodeled in the 80's into a posh, contemporary restaurant and performance center for local and nationally known music groups.



**63 RICHMOND HIGHLANDS PARK AND COMMUNITY CENTER**, 16554 Fremont Ave. N, was originally built in 1918 next to Ronald School and was used as a cafeteria, gymnasium and auditorium for the school children. It was moved to this site in 1950 by the local Lion's Club. The baseball field behind the building was named Anna Wright Field after an early pioneer who donated the lots.

The historical notes for this map are based on material found in the Archives of the Shoreline Historical Museum. For additional information, the following books of local history are available at the Museum:

"A Wilde Look Backward... Memories of Shoreline"